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**ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF GOOLE
FOR THE YEAR
1925.**

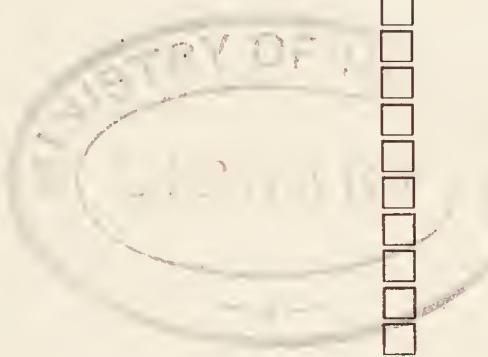
A. M. ERSKINE, M.D.,
B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

GOOLE:

"Goole Times" Printing Co., Ltd., Boothferry Road,
1926.

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A faint, light-colored watermark or background image of a classical building with four prominent columns and a triangular pediment occupies the center of the page.

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Goole Urban District Council,

1925.

MEMBERS.

CHAIRMAN :

COUN. C. R. TOWNEND, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUN. R. H. HUNTINGTON.

COUNCILLORS :

BEVAN, S. G.	KIRBY, A.
CREEK, E.	SHORT, W.
FEARNHEAD, T.	SNOWDEN, T. A.
HAIGH, A.	TEMPLE, GEO.
HARRISON, J. T.	TEMPLE, THOS., J.P.
HENDERSON, F.	WADSWORTH, A. J.
JOHNSON, E.	

CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE	...	...	COUN. S. G. BEVAN.
„ HIGHWAYS	...	...	COUN. R. H. HUNTINGTON.
„ GAS AND WATER	...	...	COUN. GEO. TEMPLE.
„ GENERAL PURPOSES	...	...	COUN. A. HAIGH.
„ PARKS & ALLOTMENTS	...	...	COUN. E. JOHNSON.
„ HOUSING & TOWN PLANNING	...	...	COUN. T. FEARNHEAD.

OFFICIALS.

CLERK & SOLICITOR	...	...	J. W. PULLON.
SURVEYOR & ARCHITECT FOR HOUSING SCHEME	...	...	J. H. CASTLE.
GAS & WATERWORKS MANAGER	...	...	A. F. YATES.
ACCOUNTANT	...	...	W. E. DULSON.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH	...	...	A. M. ERSKINE.
SANITARY INSPECTOR	...	...	W. H. ELLIS.
HOSPITAL MATRON	...	...	MISS E. H. BROOKES.
HEALTH VISITOR	...	...	MRS. C. FREEMAN.

TABLE X.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the year 1925.

(*Provisional Figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.*)

	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS	
	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000	TOTAL POPULATION	All Cases	Under One Year	Diseases of Infancy and Early Childhood	Inquest Cases
England and Wales ...	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000). ...	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02
London ...	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02
					0.15	0.07
					0.32	0.47
					8.4	8.4
					75	75
					92.1	92.1
					6.9	6.9
					1.0	1.0
					0.6	0.6
					7.3	7.3
					5.9	5.9
					8.9	8.9
					1.1	1.1
					0.0	0.0

REPORT.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA 1,267 (in acres), Docks 16½.

POPULATION.

According to the 1921 Census the population of the town was 19,111
At the 1911 Census it had been 20,234
The estimated population for the year 1925 is ... 19,980
which indicates that we are gradually recovering from the de-population caused by the demands of the Great War.
The natural increase of population for the year was 194.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

Goole is a seaport town situated in the northern part of the flat alluvial plain of the vale of York, at the extreme eastern portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire on the right bank of the river Ouse.

It lies at a lower level than the waters of the ordinary tides which are prevented from overflowing by artificially raised banks. The general level of the town is twelve feet above sea level.

The sub-soil, which consists of alluvial deposit or warp, is naturally a damp one. Underneath this, at a depth of about six feet, is a layer of peat which varies in thickness from less than one foot to more than six feet in different parts of the town. Immediately below the peat is a layer of laminated clay which is generally covered with a thin bed of sand.

Number of inhabited houses (at the 1921 Census) ...	4,294
Number of families or separate occupiers ...	4,388
Rateable value of the town is	£102,738
Represented by a penny rate is ...	£323

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Being a seaport town, the chief occupation of the inhabitants is directly or indirectly connected with shipping. There is one shipbuilding firm and several others doing repair work, one chemical works, one tillage works, two flour mills and one timber yard; in addition, Goole is the centre of an important agricultural district.

According to the published CENSUS RETURNS the CHIEF OCCUPATIONS of the people are :—

			Male.	Female.
Agricultural	...	...	141	77
Chemicals and Paints	...	...	86	2
Metal	...	...	923	5
Electrical	...	...	27	2
Textile	...	...	9	48
Articles of Dress	...	...	58	107
Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	...	...	88	32
Wood	...	...	232	8
Printers	...	...	28	8
Builders, Bricklayers, etc.	...	...	182	1
Painters	...	...	101	3
Undefined Materials	...	...	294	4
Transport	...	...	2100	33
Financial	...	...	104	14
Professional	...	...	105	150
Entertainments	...	...	17	18
Personal	...	...	108	557
Clerks, etc.	...	...	320	87
Warehouse	...	...	58	9
Engine Drivers	...	...	70	0
Other Occupations	...	...	508	24
Total Occupied	...	...	6029	1502
Unoccupied and retired	...	...	812	5680
Aged 0-11	...	...	2645	2443
Aged 12 and upwards	...	...	6841	7182

The figures in the above table include :—

			Males.
Boilermakers	...	...	149
Boilermakers' labourers	...	...	79
Rivettters	...	...	120
Rivettters' labourers	...	...	65
Shipbuilders	...	...	276
Railway Workers	...	...	502
Seamen, etc.	...	...	599
Dock labourers	...	...	553
Domestic servants	...	(females)	385

I am unaware of any of the foregoing occupations influencing prejudicially the public health.

TABLE SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1925.

				Males.		Females
All causes	...	...	...	142	...	115
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0	...	0
Small-pox	...	...	...	0	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	9	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	...	0
Whooping cough	...	...	...	0	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	0	...	5
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	1	...	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	0	...	0
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	11	...	11
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	3	...	6
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	12	...	12
Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	1	...	0
Diabetes	...	...	...	0	...	0
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	8	...	3
Heart disease	...	...	...	13	...	17
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	1	...	0
Bronchitis	...	...	...	8	...	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	19	...	7
Other Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1	...	0
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	1	...	0
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years).	...	...	...	1	...	4
Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	1	...	0
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	1	...	0
Acute and Chronic nephritis	...	...	...	6	...	4
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	0	...	0
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	0	...	0
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	7	...	6
Suicide	...	...	...	3	...	0
Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	9	...	2
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	24	...	24
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	0	...	0
Special causes (included above)	...	...	...	0	...	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	...	0
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	0	...	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—						
Total	...	...	...	22	...	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total Births	...	...	...	240	...	211
Legitimate	...	...	...	227	...	196
Illegitimate	...	...	...	13	...	15
Population	...	...	...	19980		

BIRTHS.

The total number of births for the year was 451, i.e., 240 males and 211 females, giving a birth-rate of 22.5 per 1,000 of the population.

There were 28 illegitimate births.

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 18.3.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate
1914	608	28.1	1920	624	33.6
1915	499	25.1	1921	572	29.4
1916	461	23.0	1922	503	25.7
1917	389	21.2	1923	512	25.8
1918	429	23.2	1924	471	23.6
1919	442	23.8	1925	451	22.5

MARRIAGES.

There were 167 marriages during the year, giving a marriage-rate of 16.6 compared with 15.2 for England and Wales.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths, as corrected by the Registrar General, was 257 (142 males and 115 females) which gives a death-rate of 12.4 per 1,000 population, (utilising the standardising factor for correction .971), compared with 14.1 during the preceding year. This is the lowest death rate recorded for the town. The death-rate for England and Wales during 1925 was 12.2 per 1,000.

The decreased number of deaths is due mainly to influenza and pneumonia.

DEATHS IN 1924.

Measles ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
Whooping cough...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis...	...	...	12	...	...	...	15
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	0	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Cancer ...	...	...	23	...	...	...	24
Influenza ...	...	...	16	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	55	...	...	...	26
Respiratory Tuberculosis			22	...	...	...	22
Other forms Tuberculosis			13	...	...	...	9
Diseases of Pregnancy ...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0
Infants under 1 year ...	45	...	45	...	...	...	38

DEATHS IN 1925.

Measles ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
Whooping cough...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis...	...	...	12	...	...	...	15
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	0	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Cancer ...	...	...	23	...	...	...	24
Influenza ...	...	...	16	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	55	...	...	...	26
Respiratory Tuberculosis			22	...	...	...	22
Other forms Tuberculosis			13	...	...	...	9
Diseases of Pregnancy ...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0
Infants under 1 year ...	45	...	45	...	...	...	38

Year. No. of Deaths. Death-rate. Year. No. of Deaths. Death-rate.

1914	288	13.1	1920	276	14.8
1915	292	14.8	1921	275	14.2
1916	283	15.3	1922	271	13.8
1917	252	15.3	1923	256	12.9
1918	409	24.8	1924	283	14.1
1919	259	14.5	1925	257	12.4

Goole was invested with Urban powers on 29th September, 1875, and the first meeting of the Local Board was held on the 10th November, 1875. This was the year in which the Public Health Act, 1875,—which is the foundation of all modern sanitary administration—came into operation.

In view of our forthcoming Centenary Celebrations, it is of interest to note what progress has been made in matters relating to the health of the inhabitants during the past fifty years, as illustrated by the death-rate.

In 1875 the death-rate was 26.9 per 1,000 and in 1925 it was 12.4.

Also the infantile mortality rate in 1875 was 210 per 1,000 births, whereas it 1925, it was only 84.2.

Figures are said to “ speak for themselves ” and we can hardly overestimate the value of the message which the rates just quoted convey. Put in less mathematical terms, a death-rate of 26.9 means that out of your circle of friends and acquaintances, men, women and children, say about 200 of them, five or six will have died by the end of the year, but if the rate is 12.4 as it was last year, only two or perhaps three will have gone the way of all flesh in the same period. Still more significant is the drop in the infant mortality rate from 210 to 84.2 per 1,000. The former figure means that out of every five babies born at least one will not survive the first year of life, but in the case of the latter rate, barely one will die out of every ten.

When I was appointed M.O.H. in 1902, the death-rate was 18.8, and for statistical comparison the following averages are given :—

Years.					Death-rate.
1901-1905	...	...	...	...	18.6
1906-1910	...	...	...	...	15.5
1911-1915	...	...	...	...	14.7
1916-1920	...	...	...	...	16.9
1921-1925	...	...	...	...	13.4

£5,544 was spent in Poor Law Out Relief in the Goole Urban Area for the year ending 31st March.

There are two hospitals in the town (1) The Bartholomew Hospital supported by voluntary subscriptions, which is used for surgical cases and is fully utilized, and (2) The Poor Law Infirmary which is practically used for poor law patients only, but might be utilized as a general infirmary for the district and thereby supply a pressing need for the treatment of medical cases requiring institutional treatment. It will be noticed in the list of diseases causing death, the prominent position assigned to pneumonia. This affords a striking illustration of the need referred to. If one contrasts a patient suffering from this disease being treated in a well equipped hospital, having skilled nursing, efficient ventilation, suitable nourishment, etc., with a patient in a small, ill-ventilated room, probably overcrowded surroundings and having only his wife to nurse him in addition to performing the numerous other duties of the household, the need is apparent. The Guardians are to be congratulated on the up-to-date character of their Infirmary, the only regret being that it is not more fully utilized. Another disease "which has been specially noteworthy during the period under review" is Tuberculosis. Detailed reference is made to this subject in another part of the Report under its appropriate heading. It is only mentioned here in regard to overcrowding. It is an accepted axiom in preventive medicine that Tuberculosis and overcrowding are inter-related. According to the 1921 Census returns 807 persons in Goole were living in an overcrowded condition. In connexion with the notification of Births Act, 35 cases of overcrowding were reported in 1923, 68 cases in 1924, and 49 cases in 1925.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS.

1.—TUBERCULOSIS.—The County Council being the administrative authority provides Sanatorium treatment.

2.—MATERNITY.—Five beds are available at the Poor Law Infirmary and at the moment of writing, negotiations are taking place between the Urban Council and the Committee of the Bartholomew Hospital, whereby Navigation House may be used as a Maternity Home for the district.

3.—CHILDREN.—No special hospital exists.

4.—FEVER.—A joint hospital for the Urban and Rural districts is situated at Westfield Bank in the rural area and contains 28 beds with separate administration block and laundry.

5.—SMALL-POX.—The Urban authority provides a hospital containing 20 beds, situated on the Dutch River Side.

6.—OTHER HOSPITALS in the town are :—

- (a) Bartholomew Hospital for surgical cases.
- (b) Poor Law Infirmary.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area.

Ambulance facilities exist both

- (a) for infectious cases, and
- (b) for non-infectious and accident cases.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at 26, Jackson Street, provided by the Urban Council.

Day Nurseries, none.

School Clinic, at Dunhill Road.

Tuberculosis Dispensary at Belgravia.

Venereal Diseases at Bartholomew Hospital, provided by the County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health A. M. ERSKINE, M.D., D.P.H.

part time.

Sanitary Inspector W. H. ELLIS, whole time.

Assistant Inspector A. E. ROWLEY, part time.

Health Visitor MRS. FREEMAN, A.S.I., whole time.

There is no provision for professional nursing of cases of infectious disease in the Home, but there is a district nurse employed by the Goole Nursing Association which is supported by voluntary subscriptions, whose services are available for general nursing in the Home in addition to attending midwifery cases.

MIDWIVES.

There are no midwives employed by the Local Authority but a subsidy is granted to practising midwives by the Local Authority in necessitous cases.

There are six midwives practising in the area.

CHEMICAL WORKS.

By arrangement with the County Council facilities are afforded for chemical analysis by the County Analyst.

ACTS.

There are no local Acts or special orders in force. The following general adaptive Acts are in force :—

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part I. V.

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Private Streets Works Act, 1892.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part VI.

BYE-LAWS.

New Streets and Buildings, 1910.

Common Lodging Houses, 1906.

Nuisances, 1906.

Offensive Trades, 1906.

Slaughter Houses, 1906.

Hackney Carriages, 1906.

REGULATIONS.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1906.
 Free Library, 1905.
 Burial Grounds, 1895.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The supply of water to the town is derived from the new red sandstone where it outcrops at Pollington, ten miles distant from Goole. In addition to supplying the Urban area, the villages of Pollington, Snaith, Cowick and Rawcliffe, on the line of route, are supplied, as well as Airmyn, Hook and Swinefleet beyond.

In view of the proposal to convert the present conservancy system to water-carriage, a great step forward has been made during the present year to augment the existing water supply. On the advice of Professor Kendall, a new bore hole, 150 yards east of the existing borehole, has been sunk to the depth of 600 feet and the result has exceeded expectations. An abundant supply (yielding on test $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per diem) has been obtained. As the following analysis shows the water is pure in character and of even less degrees of hardness than the old supply.

BRADFORD, Aug. 28th, 1925.

Description:—New Borehole at Pollington, from air lift delivery at the end of 14 days test. Bottom of suction pipe 272 feet 0 inches below water level, and 303 feet 0 inches below ground level.

Grains per gallon					
Total Solid Matters	...	...	...	...	20.00
Chlorine (combined)	...	...	...	...	1.30
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	None.
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	...	.3885
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	.0014
Lead	...	...	...	...	None.
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	...	...	...	...	7.00
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	3.00
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	4.00

This is a very pure water, soft and well suited for drinking and domestic use. Three-sevenths of the hardness is removable by boiling.

(Signed) F. W. RICHARDSON.

In November 1925, an inquiry was held at Pontefract concerning their proposed waterworks extension, and an agreement was arrived at whereby Goole will be permitted to extend nearer to the Pontefract works should its future needs necessitate still further extension.

In addition to this augmentation of supply a ferro-concrete tower is in process of erection which will be capable of storing 750,000 gallons, which is equivalent to a maximum 24 hours supply for the area at present supplied.

The present supply is a constant one ; practically all the houses have a direct supply, only a very small number by means of standpipes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Goole is situated on the river Ouse below the point where the Aire joins it. The river is polluted by towns higher up, in addition to receiving the untreated sewage of the town itself. Supervision is exercised by the West Riding Rivers Board.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The modern part of the town is supplied by the new sewerage scheme and the sewage is pumped into the river after rough screening.

The older part of the town is drained by tank sewers which discharge into the river between tides. These are not self-cleansing as the higher reaches are very shallow and flat and a considerable amount of deposit requires cleaning out each year.

With the completion of the new (augmented) water supply it is hoped the Council will forthwith adopt a scheme for the conversion of all box-closets to the water-carriage system.

The best that can be said for the system of pulverizing is that it is a temporary measure for dealing with the scavenging of the town, involving as it does the continual passage through the streets of unsightly and unsavoury "night-soil" carts.

The water-carriage system is the only method which should be adopted by a progressive authority wishing to secure better sanitation of their district. This applies to Goole with increased emphasis because it has no sewage disposal works to contend with, and the subsoil being naturally a damp one the less risk there is of contamination and the more it is drained the better must it be from a health point of view.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
No. of Privies with open middens	... ...	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Privies with covered middens	... ...	100	56	9	6	6
No. of Pail or Tub Closets		3235	3220	3200	3196	3158
No. of Water Closets	...	1483	1528	1607	1700	1776
Waste Water Closets	...	4	4	4	4	3
No. of Privies re-constructed						
(a) as W.C.'s	... ...	18	45	79	16	38
			abolished}		0	0
(b) Other	... ...	0	16			0
No. of additional closets provided for old pro- perty	... ...				
(a) W.C.'s	... ...	0	8	0	0	0
(b) Other	... ...	0	0	0	0	0
No. of closets constructed for new houses	...					
(a) W.C.'s	... ...	33	9	2	32	38
(b) Other	... ...	0	0	0	0	0

SCAVENGING.

The house refuse and "nightsoil" from the box (pail) closets are collected during the day by six one-ton Ford lorries.

One half of the refuse and "nightsoil" (about 4,250) is delivered to the new Highways and Sanitary Depot, Dunhill Road, where it is pulverized and sold to the local farmers as manure.

The other half of the refuse and "nightsoil" is tipped at Airmyn Wood, about two miles from Goole in the Rural District.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1925.

Inspections made (exclusive of Workshops)	...	...	...	...	2130
Informal notices	...	...	...	...	233
Verbal notices	...	...	...	...	25
Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	2
Summons issued	...	...	...	...	0
Defective and choked W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	15
Defective soil pipes and ventilators	...	...	...	...	4
House drains repaired and defects remedied	...	...	...	...	99
Back yards re-paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Nuisances not abated at close of year	...	...	...	...	4
House floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	24
Defective kitchen slop sinks	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty houses cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	9
Houses disinfected after infection	...	...	...	...	71
Defective and leaky soil boxes replaced by new ones	...	...	...	...	127
Miscellaneous nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	...	47
W.C.'s provided in place of soil boxes	...	...	...	...	23
Manure and other refuse removed	...	...	...	...	4
Broken soil box doors re-fixed	...	...	...	...	100
New closets erected in place of old ones	...	...	...	...	2
Defective and downfall spoutings replaced or repaired	...	...	...	...	44

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses on the register, these provide for 54 lodgers. There is also a large private house used mostly for dock and casual labourers, these lodgers are single men and no women are allowed lodging in this house.

Inspections are frequently made with regard to sanitation, overcrowding, cleanliness, etc. On the whole the houses are fairly well conducted and our complaints are few, and of a minor character.

REGISTERED BAKEHOUSES.

There are 16 bakehouses on our register. Several of these are in connection with confectionery shops, where all baking is carried on with small gas ovens, generally in a room at the rear of the shop premises.

Regular inspections are made from time to time, when they are found to be clean and well kept. With the exception of a few minor infringements which are quickly remedied there has been no reasonable grounds for complaint.

One underground bakehouse has been closed as a bakery.

NEW MILK SAMPLES.

Six samples of new milk were purchased in the Urban area, these were forwarded to the County Analyst for his report thereon, one of these samples was slightly inferior, consequently the purveyor was cautioned by the West Riding County Council Authority.

LICENSED SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are only two licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban area, one is a public slaughter house, and is owned by the Urban Council, and which is used by all butchers in the town, the other one is owned by a local horse dealer, and is licensed for the slaughter of horses only, all of which carcasses are shipped abroad for human food.

Both these premises are regularly inspected, their condition (including regular removal of all garbage and offals) conducting of premises and cleanliness have been satisfactory in all respects.

FRIED FISH AND POTATO SHOPS.

There are 24 of these shops scattered in all quarters of the town. One additional shop has been added to the list during the year.

On my inspections I find all utensils, pans, etc., used in cooking this food, are always clean and well kept from dust, etc.

The Half Day Closing Act, 1910, is recognised by all the holders. Mostly all these shops close on Thursdays, and the remainder close on Saturdays at 1-0 p.m. We have received no complaints with regard to smell or noise during the year.

THE P.H. MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

All the butchers' shops have sash windows and are only opened for purposes of cleaning. All carcases after being slaughtered at the public slaughter house are conveyed to the respective shops on trucks, and covered with good wrapper. Meat stalls are covered on both ends and one side, in accordance with the regulations.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND TOWN SEIZURES OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

The following food stuffs have been seized—or voluntarily handed over as unwholesome—or unfit for the food of man, and which have been destroyed under the order of a magistrate. Carcasses of 9 beasts, 8 pigs and one sheep, one barrel (18 stones) of pigs maws, several junks of beef and pork (34 stones). 11 beasts carcases and one pig, after careful inspection was passed, in each case almost all offals were destroyed, 4 boxes (28 lbs.) of pears, 3 hampers (40 lbs.) brussel sprouts, one tin of chicken and ham (4 lbs.)

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

15 bodies were conveyed to the Mortuary, 3 accidents, 4 drowning, 8 removals from homes for reason of being more convenient for holding Post Mortems.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Several complaints have been made with regard to rats being located on certain premises, allotment gardens and other places. Efforts were made with poison and other means with much success.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Our milk supply is chiefly obtained from the outlying districts and appears to be well maintained throughout the year.

We have 35 registered purveyors of milk, including 3 cowkeepers, who are purveyors also.

The registered cowsheds provide for 18 cows.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-20.

These Acts are fairly well observed, and it has not been necessary (with the exception of one case) to take any proceedings. In this case, groceries were being sold after 9-0 p.m., on a Saturday night.

Mixed shops (sweets and confectionery) in being allowed one hour extension, creates a difficulty in detecting offenders.

No new orders under the Acts have been made during the year.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-84.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

Name and address of the Inspector, W. H. Ellis, Council Offices, Goole.
Remuneration for such services—Nil.

The number of inspections of Canal Boats made in 1925 as regards their condition and matters dealt with under the Acts and Regulations.

No. of boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Highest No. on the register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	906
No. of boats believed to be in use or available, approximately	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
No. of boats which cannot be traced, approximately	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
No. of boats inspected complying with the Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
No. of boats inspected contravening the Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of contraventions found to exist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Transference of ownership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of duplicate certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of boats not properly marked and numbered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leaky decks and repairs to cabins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Change of boats names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of boats cancelled off the register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of cases of young girls over 12 years of age occupying cabins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of boats cabins requiring re-painting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of dirty and neglected cabins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of boats in want of suitable water casks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Notification of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of boats requiring re-registration because of structural alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of boats registered because of other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of boats registered during the year	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

W. H. ELLIS, Canal Boats Inspector.

SCHOOLS.

One elementary school in the area has been condemned and is about to be closed.

Another school requires alterations which are under consideration. All the schools have an efficient water supply.

During the year 1925, there has been no closure of schools on account of the presence of infectious disease.

HOUSING.

I. General Housing Conditions in the Area :—

(1) General housing conditions.

Goole is mainly a working-class town. There is little or no old property or slum areas. There is a small number of back-to-back houses. No tenements exist.

(2) There is a general shortage of houses in every Ward of the town. 250 houses or more are required and the Council is building 76 at present.

(3) Although no important change in population has taken place during the past five years, the Registrar General's return shows that we have again just reached the 20,000 mark, but our local information gives a higher figure than this and it is anticipated that a larger increase will take place in the immediate future.

II. Overcrowding.

Overcrowding is fairly general and many families are living two in one house.

In connection with the notification of Births Act, 49 cases of overcrowding were enquired into during the year.

The cause of the overcrowding is a shortage of houses and in addition to the 76 houses being built, 54 more are contemplated.

III. Fitness of Houses.

The general standard of housing in the area is fair and the general character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses is dilapidations due to old age, defective floors, damp walls, dry rot in floors, and bad paving.

These defects are due in the main to the cost of repairs, and a want of supervision by the owners as well as neglect by the tenants.

Such a small matter as attention to the rain pipes is one of the commonest causes of damp walls although the remedy is simple, merely the simple precaution of attention to the downfall pipes, etc., which so readily become blocked especially at the bottom. We have found in street after street at least two-thirds of the downfall pipes blocked and as a consequence the rain running down the walls. One would imagine that even the tenants themselves in their own interests would keep these free.

The action taken by the Sanitary Authority during the year regarding unfit houses has been entirely under the Public Health Acts.

The difficulties found in remedying unfitness has been due to inclement weather and the cost of labour owing to the finance of small owners.

All houses in the district have an ample water supply, the closet accommodation is sufficient of its kind (with a few exceptions already referred to) and refuse disposal is effective.

IV. Unhealthy Areas.

No complaints have been received regarding unhealthy areas, although one area has been condemned but owing to the existing shortage no action has been taken.

V. Bye -Laws Relating to Houses, etc.

- (1) The working of the existing bye-laws is satisfactory and relaxation is in force.
 - (2) There is no need for new bye-laws or revision of existing bye-laws.
-

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	...	...	...	...	...	38
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :						
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	28
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	10

1. Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	80
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	0

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
2. Remedy of defects without Service of Formal Notices.							
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
3. Action under Statutory Powers.							
A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—							
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in defaults of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—							
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925.							
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Reviewing the presence of notifiable infectious diseases since 1920 ; there has been no special epidemic prevalence except in the case of Influenza with its accompanying Pneumonia which levies such a high death-roll, towards the prevention of which we appear at present powerless ; and two epidemics of measles, one in 1922-1923 and another in the beginning of 1925. In both the epidemics of Measles we were able to effect a certain amount of control towards diminishing the spread of the disease with a consequent small mortality.

Diphtheria continues to decline and the type of Scarlet Fever is a mild one. Enteric Fever is also a diminishing quantity, the cases generally being imported ones and a gratifying feature is the absence of Puerperal Sepsis.

On the other hand, cases of Encephalitis Lethargica have made their appearance and we have not yet made progress towards eradicating Tuberculosis.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied free and used promptly in all cases.

The County Council Laboratory affords ample facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens.

At the Isolation Hospital use is made of the Schick test for Diphtheria, and trial has been made of the Streptococcus Antitoxin in cases of Scarlet Fever, but the number of cases has been too small to express a definite opinion.

No vaccinations has been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Whilst disinfection of premises and articles is carried out in all cases of notified infectious disease, no facilities are available in the district for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Disease.		Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox ...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	29	27	0
Diphtheria ...	...	37	37	3
Enteric Fever	...	2	2	0
Puerperal Fever	...	0	0	0
Pneumonia ...	...	80	0	26
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	4	0	1
Erysipelas ...	...	12	0	6
Diarrhœa (3 months)	...	20	0	5

The total number of deaths from the seven principal epidemic or zymotic diseases—small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, enteric or typhoid fever, and summer diarrhoea—was 1.1 per 1,000 persons living at all ages.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

Notifications.

DISEASE.	Age Periods.						45	65	Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5			
Scarlet fever	... 1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	4 ...	2 ...	6 ...	8 ...	3 ...	0 ... 29
Diphtheria	... 4 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...	5 ...	15 ...	4 ...	3 ...	0 ... 37
Enteric fever	... 0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ... 2
Pneumonia	... 9 ...	12 ...	7 ...	5 ...	6 ...	11 ...	2 ...	4 ...	5 ... 80
Erysipelas	... 0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	2 ... 12
Encephalitis Lethargica	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ... 4
Diarrhoea	... 8 ...	4 ...	4 ...	1 ...	3 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ... 20
Deaths.									
Diphtheria	... 0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	2 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ... 3
Pneumonia	... 9 ...	5 ...	2 ...	0 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ... 26
Encephalitis Lethargica	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ... 1
Diarrhoea	... 0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ... 5

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
Age Periods	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	2
5	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	2
10	6	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
15	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
20	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
25	5	5	0	0	1	2	1	0
35	7	6	0	0	5	0	0	0
45	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
55	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	25	22	7	4	11	11	3	6

Summarizing the above particulars, it will be seen there were notified during the year 1925, 47 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 11 new cases of other forms of the disease, giving a total of 58 which is a considerably smaller number than that received for the previous three years.

On the other hand the deaths have scarcely decreased at all. There were 22 deaths from the Pulmonary form and nine from the Non-Pulmonary form of the disease, making a total death rate of 1.55 per 1,000 persons living, and 1.1 per 1,000 from the Pulmonary type (consumption), practically the same rates as in 1912, as shown in the table which follows.

In 1912 Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made a notifiable disease and in 1913 all forms of the disease were made notifiable.

Year.		Notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total Death Rate.	Respiratory Tuberculosis De. th Rate.	Tuberculosis Respiratory Death Rate.	Non- Tuberculosis Respiratory Death Rate.
1912	...	34	0	1.6	1.0	...	1.4
1913	...	24	19	1.4	0.9	...	1.8
1914	...	27	16	0.9	0.6	...	1.7
1915	...	37	25	0.7	0.3	...	1.8
1916	...	25	10	2.0	1.4	...	1.8
1917	...	17	13	2.1	1.3	...	2.3
1918	...	26	13	1.8	1.4	...	4.5
1919	...	32	11	0.9	0.5	...	2.1
1920	...	40	5	1.4	1.3	...	1.6
1921	...	32	5	1.3	1.1	...	1.3
1922	...	62	14	1.6	1.1	...	2.3
1923	...	67	19	1.1	0.9	...	1.8
1924	...	76	27	1.75	1.1	...	3.4
1925	...	47	11	1.55	1.1	...	2.1

Under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, no action has been taken relating to Tuberculous employees in the milk trade ; nor has action been taken by the Council under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tubercular disease.

Since 1922 intensive action has been directed to cases of Tuberculosis as it is a disease which yields to preventive measures. Up to the present we cannot lay claim to much success. We are quite hopeful however, realizing that we are passing through a difficult period with unemployment prevalent, overcrowding present, and money difficult to obtain for extra nourishment.

One pleasing feature however, is that there is marked evidence of the development of a health conscience as shown by the formation of a large and enthusiastic welfare committee, but I would like to suggest that the function of this committee is not merely to dispense charity ; whilst this may be necessary it is not the most important duty of such a committee. A grant of money should be given with discrimination and according to the individual necessity. To cite two concrete instances, in a household having an infective patient it would be wiser to find another home for the children who were

members of the family, as the underlying idea is prevention of the disease altogether ; in the cases of patients discharged from a sanatorium with the disease arrested, a welfare committee can help a great deal by assisting the man to obtain suitable employment, etc.

I mention these two illustrations with the idea of helping the committee lest their enthusiasm meets with disappointment and leads to cessation of activities. How very few there are who value health until they lose it and the damage is not only to the individual but to the community as well. The new ministry is now called the Ministry of Health. We wish the committee to assist in preaching the gospel of health. Tuberculosis is due to two causes, infection and insanitary surroundings both of which are removable ; until these are removed the ill-health with its consequences will continue. In regard to the former no provision exists for the segregation of advanced cases which are so infective. I have always held the opinion that the greatest benefit would result from the systematic visiting of home cases by a qualified nurse, who would not only instruct the household in precautionary measures but see that they were carried out.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

VACCINATION.

Return made by the Vaccination Officer, Goole Union, respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered in his District from 1st January to 31st December, 1924, inclusive.

Births registered	...	...	...	...	...	584
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	215
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	3
Statutory declarations	Conscientious objections					333
Dead, unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	31
Removed to other districts	...	...	...	...	...	2
						584

Total number of certificates of successful vaccination received during the calendar year 1925—211.

■ Number of statutory declarations of conscientious objections actually received during the calendar year 1925—342

VENERAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1925, were under treatment for :

				Males.		Females.
Syphilis	...	...	...	10	...	7
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	1	...	1
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	0	...	1
Not Venereal	...	...	...	0	...	0
				—	...	—
Total	...	...	...	11	...	9

Number of persons dealt with at or in the Clinic for the first time and found to suffering from :

Syphilis	...	...	...	12	...	1
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	16	...	0
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	1	...	0
Not Venereal	...	...	...	10	...	1
				—	...	—
Total	...	...	...	39	...	2

Number of persons who, on the 31st December, were under treatment for :

Syphilis	...	...	...	13	...	0
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	2	...	0
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	0	...	0
Not Venereal	...	...	...	0	...	0
				—	...	—
Total	...	...	...	15	...	0

Total attendances of all persons who were suffering from :

Syphilis	...	...	...	41	...	17
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	182	...	15
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	3	...	0
Not Venereal	...	...	...	18	...	1
				—	...	—
Total	...	...	...	244	...	33

Number of In-Patients days of treatments given to persons suffering from :

Syphilis	...	...	...	0	...	8
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	0	...	0
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	0	...	0
Not Venereal	...	...	...	0	...	0
				—	...	—
Total	...	...	...	0	...	8

Number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given ...	31
Examinations of Pathological material :—	
For detection of Spirochetes	2
For Wassermann reaction	14
Number of Goole patients treated at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich :	
Syphilis	1
Gonorrhœa	5

GOOLE JOINT HOSPITAL YEARLY REPORT, 1925.

		Pat- tients	Diph- theria	Sc'rl't Fever	En- teric	Mea- sles	Pneu- monia	Urb- ban	Ru- ral
Remaining in Hospital,									
Dec. 31st, 1924	...	...	7	1	5	1	0	0	6
Admitted during the year	...	93	49	32	9	2	1	72	21
Discharged	...	86	41	36	6	2	1	67	19
Deaths	...	6	4	0	2	0	0	3	3
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1925	...	8	5	1	2	0	0	8	0

Patients under treatment	... 100	Average No. of days				
		Diph.	Sc.	Fever.	Enteric.	Measles.
Deaths 6	21	... 26	... 41	... 13	... 8	
Diphtheria 4						
Enteric 2						

URBAN REPORT

			Patients.								
			Diph.	Sc.	Fever.	Enteric.	Measles				
Remaining	Dec. 31st, 1924	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	0
Admitted	...	...	72	...	40	...	27	...	3	...	2
Discharged	...	...	67	...	34	...	30	...	1	...	2
Deaths	...	...	3	...	2	...	0	...	1	...	0
Remaining	Dec. 31st, 1925	...	8	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	0

RURAL REPORT.

			Patients.	Diph.	Sc.	Fever.	Enteric.	Pneumonia.	
Remaining	Dec. 31st, 1924	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	0
Admitted	..	...	21	...	9	...	5	...	6
Discharged	...	...	19	...	9	...	5	...	4
Deaths	...	...	3	...	1	...	0	...	2
Remaining	Dec. 31st, 1925	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0

NOTES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths under one year was 38, equal to a death-rate of 84.2 per 1,000 births registered.

This rate compares with 95.5 for 1924.

There were only two deaths out of 28 illegitimate births.

The deaths were as follows :—

Cause of death.						Total under one year.
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	...	...	14
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	8
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						38

The following table gives the number of deaths of infants under one year and the rate per 1,000 births registered.

Year.		Number.		Rate.
1914	...	68	...	110
1915	...	67	...	134
1916	...	40	...	86
1917	...	39	...	100
1918	...	34	...	79
1919	...	43	...	97
1920	...	48	...	76.9
1921	...	53	...	92.6
1922	...	52	...	103.3
1923	...	46	...	89.8
1924	...	45	...	95.5
1925	...	38	...	84.2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES IN THE NEWLY BORN).

Notified	Treated	Home	Hospital	Cases.	Vision	Vision impaired	Total
				un- impaired	Blindness		
6	6	0		6	0	0	0

A defect in our administration is the want of hospital treatment for these cases. For the year under review, as it happens, the end result is an excellent one. The method adopted was constant super vision by the health visitor at the homes, and out-patient attendance at the Bartholomew Hospital.

There was no notification of PUERPERAL FEVER and NO MATERNAL DEATH from the diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition.

There were EPIDEMICS of Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, and summer Diarrhoea during the year, information concerning which is received from the school authorities except the last named which was made notifiable during the summer quarter. Reference to the Health Visitor's report will show the number of visits paid to these cases at their homes indicating that constant supervision was made, including advice in the care and treatment of the sufferers.

An important forward step is being taken in the development of the MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE work in the town. Permission has been received from the Ministry of Health to rent for five years from the Bartholomew Hospital Authorities, Navigation House—which is situate alongside the Hospital—to be used as a Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre. The Matron of the Bartholomew Hospital will act also as Matron of the Maternity Home which she will administer as an annex to the present hospital. There has been a strong public demand in the town for a Maternity Home and the Bartholomew Hospital Committee assisted the Council in every way to attain their purpose, as it was felt that the generous offer of the Trustees of the Aire and Calder Navigation in selling Navigation House at a considerably reduced figure to the Hospital Authority, should be accepted for the benefit of the people of the town and used as a hospital, as it was an opportunity which might not readily occur again.

The building itself is most suitable for the purpose intended, is in good order and can be utilized forthwith without any structural alterations or painting, etc. In view of the present housing conditions it should prove a very great boon.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

During the financial year £625 was spent in the purchase of milk powders.

The sales made to those attending at the Centre amounted to £521.

The nett cost of the free distribution of dried milk powders amounted to £104.

HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT.

FROM JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

Births notified by Doctors	...	...	...	58
Births notified by Certified Midwives	...	...	...	407
<hr/>				
Total Births	...	...	...	465
Illegitimate included in above	...	...	...	21
Born alive	...	...	...	454
Stillborn	...	...	...	11
<hr/>				
Total Births	...	...	...	465
First visit...	...	...	...	465
After visits	...	...	...	1852
After visits, Children 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	521
			<hr/>	2838
OPHTHALMIA :—First visits	...	...	5	
After visits	...	...	68	
			<hr/>	73
PNEUMONIA :—First visits	...	...	72	
After visits	...	...	86	
			<hr/>	158
CONSUMPTION :—First visits	...	...	40	
After visits	...	...	284	
			<hr/>	324

MEASLES :—First visits	...	...	...	394	
				—	394
WHOOPING COUGH	...	...	...	268	
				—	268
DIARRHŒA :—First visits	...	...	...	48	
After visits	...	...	...	72	
				—	120
MUMPS	...	...	...	57	57
CHICKEN-POX	...	...	...	187	187
PRE-NATAL Visits	...	...	...	72	72
Total Number of visits...	...	...	...		4491

INFANT WELFARE.

JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

New Patients	...	...	...	...	...	186
Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	2375
Weekly Average (48 weeks)	...	...	...	...	...	49.5

49 cases of overcrowding have been reported during the year.

C. FREEMAN, A.R.S.I., Health Visitor.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec-tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	37	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	188	0	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers premises)	0	0	0
Total ...	225	0	0

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Reme-died.	Refer-red HM Inspec-tor.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of cleanliness...	1	0
Want of ventilation	1	0
Overcrowding	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	...	0	0	0
Other nuisances	2	0
Sanitary accommodation	{ insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	...	2	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground...	1	1
bakehouse (s. 101)	1	0
Other offences	2	0
Total	9	9	1

TABLE C. 1925.

GOOLE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1925, for Nuisances only...2,130.

(For Housing Inspections see Table D).

Nuisances reported in 1925...333. Total needing abatement...338.

Nuisances in hand, end of 1924...5. Abated during 1925...331.

Outstanding end of 1925...7.

Notices served, Informal ... 333 Complied with 326

Notices served, Statutory ... 2 Complied with 2

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings ... 0

Filthy Houses, cleansing of 9.

Any notices served under Sec. 46 of P.H.A., 1875 (or any other Act) ? 0.

Common Lodging Houses ... 2 ... 2 ... 33 ... Fair ... 0

Houses let in Lodgings ... 4 ... 4 ... 16 ... Fair ... 0

Canal Boats 400 ... 906 ... 44 ... Good ... 0

Knackers Yard 0 ... 0 ... 0 ... 0

Tents, Vans, and Sheds ... 0 ... 0 ... 0 ... 0

Offensive Trades 0 ... 0 ... 0 ... 0

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades ?...No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Developments during 1925 ?...None.

Developments still needed as to (a) Want of sewers...None.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers...None.

Sewage Disposal Works (a) Any inadequacy...No.

(b) Any complaints...No.

Any sink wastes still needing disconnection ?...No.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Privies with open middens—0. No. of Pail or Tub Closets—3158.

No. of Privies with covered middens—6. No. of Water Closets—1776.

Waste-water Closets—3. No. of Privies re-constructed during 1925,

(a) as W.C.'s—38 (b) other—0.

No. of additional Closets provided for old property in 1925, (a) W.C.'s—1 ;

(b) other—0. No. of Closets constructed in 1925 for new houses

(a) W.C.'s—38 ; (b) other—0.

SCAVENGING.

Any change during 1925 ?...No.

Performed by (a) Council...Yes ; (b) Contractor...No ; (c) Owners or occupiers...No.

How is refuse disposed of ? No. of loads to (a) Pulveriser—3449 tons ;

(b) Tips—5949 tons ; (c) Farmers—0 ; Total annual cost £3910.

Is there any inadequacy, and where ?...No.

Any utilization of waste material ?...Yes. If so, what ?...Manure, tins., etc.

WATER SUPPLY.

Any developments during 1925 ?...Yes. Restricted in any way ?...No.

Any general insufficiency, and where ?...No.

Any action in regard to unsatisfactory quality, and where ?...No.

Any new sources added ?...In progress. Any disused sources re-used ?...No.

MILK SUPPLY.

Are two Registers being kept as required by Section 2 (3) of the 1922 Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act?...Yes.

(a) For retailers...Yes. (b) For cow-keepers or wholesale traders...Yes. Have any Licences been granted under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, to distributors of:—

“ Certified ” milk...No. “ Grade A ”...No. “ Grade A ” (Tuberculin Tested)...No. “ Grade A (Pasteurised) ”...No. “ Pasteurised ”...No. Have you had samples of Graded Milk tested?...No.

Have any retailers been removed from the Register?...No.

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under F. and D. Acts...6. No. adulterated...0.

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for bacteriological examination, 0.

What arrangement for periodical Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows? None.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1925?...No.

No. of Milk Cows kept in District—3.

No. of Cowkeepers in district producing and selling milk—3.

No. registered—3. No. of Retail Milk Sellers who are also Cowkeepers—3. No. who are Milk Retailers only—35. Total No. of Retail Milk Sellers Registered—38.

Total No. of Cowsheds—3. Total No. of Inspections in 1925—28.

Cowkeepers 6. Retailers 22.

Date of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations?—1906.

Any Legal Action?—No.

Any inspection or other action by Districts to which Milk is sent?...No.

OTHER FOODS.

No. of samples (other than Milk) taken by Officer of S.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs Acts, in 1925—0. No adulterated—0.

Any special examination of Milk for Dirt?...No.

No. of seizures of unsound food—29. Kind and quantity...Meat and Fruit. No. of Prosecutions—0.

Any Public Abattoir?—Yes. What accommodation?...Sufficient.

No. of Slaughterhouses—2. Registered 0. Licensed—2.

Unsatisfactory, structurally or in bad position...No.

No. of times each Slaughterhouse inspected?...Regularly.

Total inspections—200.

No. of Prosecutions (a) Food and Drugs—0; (b) Unsound food—0; (c) re Slaughter Houses—0.

Bakehouses, No....16. Any underground?...No. Total No. of inspections—57.

SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools in district—6. No. visited by M.O.H.—6.

Action taken...None. Schools closed by M.O.H.—0.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. of Smoke observations taken—0. No. of cautions—1. Legal Notices—0. Summonses—0.

No. of Workshops—110. No. of times each Workshop inspected—2. Total inspections—225.

Any Industrial Welfare Worker appointed?..No,

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

In force in District. (Please state parts or sections).
 Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890...Yes.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Aet, 1890...Yes.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Aet, 1907...Yes.
 Private Street Works Act, 1892...Yes.
 Public Health Act, 1925...No.

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

In force in District.

Subject.	Date of Approval.	subject	Date of Approval.
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements ...	...	Slaughter Houses ...	... 1906
Scavenging ...	...	Baths and Wash-houses ...	
Prevention of Nuisances	1906	Houses let in Lodgings ...	
Common Lodging Houses	1906	Cemeteries ... ...	...
New Streets and Buildings	1910	Mortuaries ... ...	...
Alteration of Buildings ...		Offensive Trades ...	... 1906
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...			
Any relaxation of Byelaws under Section 24 of Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919...Yes.			

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diseases specially prevalent in 1925 ?...Measles. State months...January
 Any diseases specially added to notifiable list ?...Diarrhœa.
 Any influences threatening the health of the District ?...No.
 Any undue prevalence of Venereal Diseases ?...No.
 Any prevalence of Jaundice, and at what ages ?...No.

HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

- (a) General: Accident ... Address...Bartholomew Hospital.
 Children ... Address...Bartholomew Hospital.
- (b) Local: Hospital, Cottage ...
- (c) Infectious, General ... Address...Westfield Banks.
 Smallpox ... Address...Dutch River side.
- (d) Maternity ...
 Any arrangements for nursing Puerperal Fever cases ?...Yes.
- (e) Clinic and Treatment Centre not provided by County Council Scheme
 Infant Welfare Centre.
 Whether any other disease (e.g. Pneumonia) is treated in Infectious
 Diseases Hospital...Yes.
 Any change or extension of (a) General Infectious Hospital...No.
 (b) Smallpox Hospital...No.

TUBERCULOSIS.

- (1) Inspection of patient's home and workshop...Yes.
- (2) Examination for contracts...Yes.
- (3) Is house disinfected ?...Yes. When ?...After removal or death.
- (4) Leaflets, Lectures, etc., distributed...Yes.
- (5) Action re spitting...None.
- (6) Is sputum examined apart from Dispensary ?...Yes.
- (7) Any special procedure adopted in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with T.B. in sputum ?...No.
- (8) Are the requirements of Tuberculosis Regulations as to notification observed by general practitioners ?...Yes.

BACTERIOLOGY.

(County Laboratory) Any suggestions ?...No.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Any suggestions ?...No.

Any voluntary Centres for Child or Mother Welfare ?...No.

Causes of any excessive Infant Mortality in 1925...None.

Supply of Milk to Mothers and Infants. Any action ?...Yes.

Suggestions will be welcomed regarding—

(a) Maternity and Infant Welfare Schemes ...

(b) Ante-natal Schemes ...

VITAL STATISTICS.

No. of Still Births during 1925—11.

Deaths during 1925—(1) Gross Deaths i.e., Total actually registered in the Males...135 Females—107. District without any correction.

(2) No. of uncertified deaths (included above)—0.

MORTUARIES. What accommodation—

(a) for accidents...Yes.

(b) for infectious cases other than at hospital...No.

(c) For other purposes...No.

Any suggestions made by M.O.H....No.

SANITARY STAFF.

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H. ?...£165.

Name of Sanitary Inspector...W. H. Ellis.

Annual Salary as Inspector...£285.

Other appointments held...Canal Boats, Petroleum, Shops.

Salary for such other appointments...Shops £15, Petroleum £5.

Any Assistants ?...One Clerk.

Is Staff sufficient ?...Yes.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health ?...Yes.

CLINICS. Any suggestions—

(a) Tuberculosis...No.

(b) Venereal Diseases—How advertised and if any difficulty in reaching nearest...No.

(c) Child Welfare...No.

(d) Ante-Natal...No.

(e) School...No.

(f) Dental...No.

(g) Ophthalmic...No.

ANY REMARKS as to—

(a) Voluntary Agencies for social betterment...No.

(b) District Nursing Association...No.

(c) Any Dispensary...No.

(d) Health Visiting (co-operation with local M.O.H.)...No.

(e) Tuberculosis, Home visiting (co-operation with local M.O.H.) and medical attendant...No.

(f) Dental Services...No.

(g) Midwifery Services...No.

(h) Propaganda work re Tuberculosis, Child Welfare, or Venereal Diseases...No.

HOUSING—See Table D.—but please state No. of Certificates given under Increase of Rent (Restriction) Act, 1920, Sec. 2 (2)...None.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS...
None.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

METEOROLOGY.

RAINFALL IN 1925 AT GOOLE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Rain Gauge—Diameter of funnel at top, 5 inches.

Height of top above ground, 2 feet.

Height of top above sea level, 18 feet.

The Resident Agent of the Aire and Calder Navigation, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars.

RAINFALL.

TEMPERATURE.

Month, 1925.		Total depth inches.	No. of days with .01 of more	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
January ...	...	1.36	10	.40	52	30	41.
February ...	...	2.08	15	.49	54	32	43.
March ...	...	1.16	10	.63	53	30	41.5
April ...	...	1.75	15	.35	60	33	46.5
May ...	...	3.06	20	.68	72	37	54.5
June ...	...	.01	1	.01	83	45	64.
July ...	...	1.31	8	.45	82	50	66.
August ...	...	1.94	12	.95	73	50	61.5
September ...	...	2.37	15	.68	69	42	55.5
October ...	...	2.47	16	.58	65	36	50.5
November...	...	1.28	10	.36	57	28	42.5
December ...	...	1.93	13	.31	56	26	41.
		<hr/>	<hr/>				
		20.72	145				

SUMMARY OF HOUSING WORK DURING 1925:
Table D.—GOOLE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing action under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, Section 28 of the 1919 Act, Section 10 of the 1923 Act, Sections 3, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, of the Housing Act, 1925, and the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, dated Sept. 2nd, 1910, or matters arising therefrom.

OTHER ACTION IN REGARD TO HOUSING :—

Total number of houses in district...4,332. Number of working-class houses...3,272. General standard compared with that of the Ministry of Health in Manual Vol. I., 1919...Fair.

OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDINGS.—Any building represented by M.O.H. under Sec. 38 (1) of 1890, or Sec. 19, 1925 Act ?...No.

Any building represented by Local Government Electors under Sec. 38 (2) of 1890 Act, or by a Justice of the Peace, Parish Council, or 4 Government Electors under Section 10, 1925 Act ?...No.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.—Any representations under part I. or II. of the 1890 Act or part II. of 1925 Act ? If so, give particulars...No.

RE-CONSTRUCTION SCHEMES.—Have L.A. directed any to be prepared under Sec. 39 of 1890 Act or part II. of the 1925 Act ?...No.

CONVERSION OF HOUSES.—Any houses acquired for division into separate tenements, under the 1919 Act or of closed houses under Section 4, 1925 Act ? If so give particulars...No.

PENALTY ON RE-LETTING HOUSES ORDERED TO BE CLOSED.—Any action under Sec. 12 of 1925 Act ?...No.

UNFIT HOUSES.—Any complaints by Local Government Electors under Section 31 of 1890 Act as amended by the 1923 Act or Section 10, 1925 ?...No.

Do. do. Any complaints by Parish Councils under Section 6 (2) of the Local Government Act, 1894 ?...No.

Any action under small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 to 1923 ?...No.

Any scarcity of houses ? If so, where ?...Yes, general.

Any overcrowding in houses, and where ?...Yes, general.

Any special activity in house building, and where ?...Yes, in Urban Area.

Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 17 (7) 1909 Act, or under Section 18, 1925 Act ?...No.

Any action thereunder ?...No.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT IN THE DISTRICT UNDER STATE AIDED AND ALL CONDITIONS IN 1925—

(a) Working-class Dwellings...38. (b) Other...None.

STATE-AIDED HOUSING SCHEMES.

A.—SCHEME UNDER 1919 ACT.

Number of houses erected in 1925. (1) By Council...0. (2) By Private Builders' Subsidy...0.

B.—SCHEME UNDER 1923 ACT.

Have Council propounded a scheme under this Act ?...Yes.

Has a scheme been submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval ? Yes. Has it been approved ?...Yes.

If scheme is approved, please enclose particulars of same...24 houses in Westfield Avenue and Pasture Road.

Is assistance given to private individuals ?

(a) By lump sum...Yes. If so, how much, ...£100.

(b) By annual payments for 20 years of £...No.

(c) By periodical payments to a Building Society...No.

Number of houses completed by Local Authority under this scheme in 1925...0.

Number of houses completed by Private Persons under this scheme in 1925...10.

Number of houses completed by Public Utility Societies under this scheme in 1925...0.

C.—SCHEME UNDER 1924 ACT.

Number of houses provisionally approved by Ministry...112.

Number of houses specifically approved by Ministry...112.

Number of houses completed under special conditions...28.

Number of houses purchased with approval of Ministry...0.

Total number of houses provided under all state aided schemes in 1925...38

TOWN PLANNING.

Have Council joined a Regional Town Planning Committee in 1925 ?...No.

Have Council passed a resolution in 1925 deciding to prepare a scheme ? ...No.

Any scheme contemplated ?...Yes. If so, for whole or part of district ?...

Part. If for part, what part ?...North, West and East Wards.

Have Council propounded a scheme in 1925 ?...No.

Has a scheme been finally approved by the Ministry of Health in 1925 ? ...No.

Has a scheme been submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1925?...No.

Has a preliminary statement been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval in 1925 ?...No.

**Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under Article II. of Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910,
W. H. Ellis, Council Offices.**

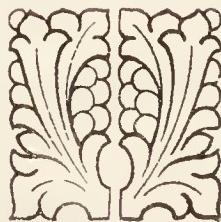


TABLE shewing Number and Tonnage of Vessels which have arrived
during the Years 1914 to 1925 inclusive.

PORT OF GOOLE.

Years	Number of Vessels.		Total No. of Vessels, Foreign and Coastwise	Tonnage.		Total Tonnage Foreign and Coastwise
	Foreign	Coastwise		Foreign	Coastwise	
1914	1263	1972	3235	535793	635574	1171367
1915	1018	1249	2267	365142	413019	778161
1916	771	635	1346	248295	228581	476876
1917	564	432	996	161600	146828	308428
1918	597	313	910	143552	94229	238091
1919	773	349	1122	254635	124211	378146
1920	886	405	1271	311677	137978	449355
1921	931	437	1368	355907	140267	496174
1922	1819	1030	2849	741725	303312	1045037
1923	2375	1140	3515	970461	347963	1318432
1924	1619	1276	2895	671316	413307	1084623
1925	1397	1278	2675	586900	441715	1028615

